## TRUMPET OF DAME CRUNDY

The Great Demand for Photog a ha of Fair and Distinguished W. m.n.

FACES THAT SELL AND FACES THAT DON'T

How Famons Beauties Retain the Bloom of Youth-Langery, Kendall, Meiba and Patti Use Pace Massage-Words for Woman's Ear.

There is one English custom that New York has failed to adopt.

One can go into a picture shop in London and buy the "last likenesa" of any of the nobility, the season's debutante, the writer of the last new book or the bride of an M. P. There is no restriction as to whom they shall be sold or in what numbers.

Yesterday I visited many of the noted shops on Fifth avenue and Broadway where pictures of celebrities are on sale, and remarked that the fac similes of American society women were conspicuous by their absence. British beauties were found in plenty, and I asked the disposer of them

"Welk" she said, "the princess of Wales The announcement of a new photograph of her is the signal for a demand. Her last one, in court costume, in black, has been a tremendous favorite.

"Next in favor," my informant continued "is Lady Randolph Churchill. We sell two and three dozen of her, sometimes taken in different attitudes, to one person. Her last -- three-quarter length-- which has just been sent over, is having a great run."
Of course, on every hand were to be seen pictures of the duchess of York and the These, she said, had been sold

y the hundreds.

Lady Londonderry is always a drawing card. The favorite one of buyers seems to be the one where she carries her crown so regally and yet wears such a pathetic ex-pression. It would seem a fit illustration for a very old proverb, but it makes a beaupicture. e famous lovely duchess of Leicester is

constantly asked for.

"Does Mrs. Langtry still sell?" I asked. "No, indeed. We rarely have a call for her. But," she smiled, "we've made ex-

penses from her in her day.
"Here is one from Vienna that is quite the rage now. It is Miss Martens, the Viennese beauty. She with her two sisters, have a fad for training parrots and give public performances in the large German

Her style of dress is usually that of an Egyptian fellah woman, with much festoon-ing of sequins. The photos are all taken in this picturesque costume, with a large parro resting on her arm. "Who are the popular actresses?" I in-

'Mary Anderson used to rival Mrs. Langtry, then Mrs. Brown Potter; but now Emma Eames is our star. There seems to be no end to the call for her. When the opera season was on we thought Calve's popularity would run her a close parellel, but the rage for the French woman is over, while every new attitude we handle of Mme. Eames in is successful. Then Caroline Miskel-Hoyt is always in demand."
"You must sell them more on the consider-

ation of how they look than what they do, I have always thought that. Faces like

Marie Studholme's-you know, the head with the eyes closed and the wreath about it—are as popular, if not more so, than Ellen Terry. These photos, I fancy, must Ellen Terry. These photos, I fancy, must be bought by people making collections of pretty women. Della Fox is a good card; so is Marie Tempest. Mrs. Cleveland and Lillian Russell stand about together in their Now, as to society women of America?"

I asked; "have you any of those?"
"Mrs. Duncan Elliott and Mrs. BurkeRoche are the only two," she answered.
"Try as we will we can't get others. We
have tried, but found it impossible to get either Vanderbilts' or Astors'. Nor can we procure pictures of women in official life in

"As to writers? Oh! Helen Hunt Jack-Marie Bashkirtseff and Louisa Alcott sell rapidly. We have dozens of calls for Amelie Rives-Chanler and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, but we can't get permissio to sell these either. There is a particularly beautiful one of Mrs. Chanler that we are so desirous of handling, but she won'

When I was in London I saw a smart trap drive up to the door of the Hotel Victoria and a woman of exquisite pose get out.

It was Mrs. Langtry. She was going later to the races and was faultlessly attired in blue canvas tallor gown made over silk, a

high white collar, black satin stock tie and carnation for a boutonniere. "I believe she will be just as beautiful twenty years from now," remarked a man standing near, "I fancy it will be said of her as of Cleopatra that 'age cannot wither

But evidently Mrs. Langtry is not so san guine about this, or she does not believe in aflowing nature to take its usual course of providing wrinkles for all women who are reaching the shady side of 40. She was gong into the Victoria for the purpose of undergoing treatment at the hands of a woman for face massage; one, who though American, takes charge each season of the faces of some of England's famous beauties,

putting the skin in perfect condition. Nellie Melba, who was stopping at the Hotel Metropole next door, was also go-ing through the same treatment, taking it each morning after her breakast.

Thinking that a face manipulation which deserved attention from two such famous women must be a good thing to know, I sought an interview with the little woman who had invented the lotions used and that special twist of the wrist upon which beautiwomen depend to restore wrinkled or laded complexion.

First comes the massage. She goes over the skin of the face again and again, rubbing It in circles with only the tips of her fingers. The wrinkles are smoothed upwards and the blood in the veins brought into quick circula-

soft white cream is applied to the skin in the same manner. This is thoroughly worked in until the face is in a profuse perspiration.

Then a flannel cloth dipped in rain water (or any distilled water) is softly and continuously rubbed over the skin, removing all the particles of dust and grease that necesaccumulate in the pores, especially when the woman is on the stage and has to

resort to the "footlight makeup."

A strange lotion which looks and smells like paregoric follows, which is sparingly to harden the muscles and make skin firm. It is claused that the harder the flesh the more perfect the coloring of the skin. It is on this ground that Melba, Langtry, Mrs. Kendall and others who take thi treatment abjure the use of the now popular "double" veil, worn so much by American prevent tan and soften the complexion. English women know that the opite method of exposing the skin produces the best result. The "double veil" will undoubtedly counteract its advantage of a temporarily white skin, for lines about the mouth and eyes assuredly follow.

The firmer the muscles of the face the less anxiety for the finger marks of age or care," is madame's motto. This treatment belongs to the morning

night method is nearly the same, that a cream of herbs is supplied at the finale that is allowed to remain through the sleeping hours. A careful rubbing with rain the first thing upon awakening, re-

Mme. Melba was just finishing her aix weeks of treatment that day, as she was to leave for her Paris home, after her English season. She said this face doctoring did away with all the evil effects of work and worry. The benefits last for a year and then it would be gone all over in the same manner by the same woman. It was as reficial, she thought as a season at the

Langtry was beginning her course and Mrs.

Patti has the treatment administered to

her every spring at her Welsh castle. She brings the New York masseuse over and en-tertains her for a month and a half at Craig-y Nos. There she religiously goes through the ordeal with as much conscience and earnestness as if she were in a retreat For six years she has repeated this method It is no doubt that partly to this fact she owes that splendid skin which seems to defy years or hard work. With her usual generosity the diva gives, after each treat-ment, some souvenir to the little masscuse. None but the rich deserve this fairness, it seems, for the bill for the six weeks consists of three figures, \$500. Still for women to whom this represents but one night's earnings the amount is a mere bagatelle to

pay for the entire restoration of the skin. I was particularly interested in the method of this face treatment, for it is so opposed to the American beauty's idea of preserving the skin. She soaks hers in rose water or vaseline, protects it from every breeze that blows, all of which makes it flabby.

Our English sister, on the other hand, takes every care to prevent softness. As

these prominent women have taken up this new cure it will probably soon be the fashion for every woman who can af-

In fact, the princess of Wales is to be the next and most important personage for the little American masseuse to deal with and then there is no more question as to its popularity.

Although there are larger ones in Germany and France, the most complete and perfectly modeled institution of its kind in he world is at the Sloane Maternity hospi tal in New York City. This building was erected six years ago by Mr. Sloans and endowed by his wife, a daughter of the late William Henry Vanderbilt.

It stands upon the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Teath avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river. I am requested to remain in the recep-ion room a few moments while the doctor

sees a visitor. In the hallway I hear the rustle of silk and the sound of a woman's rustle of silk and the sound of a woman's voice as fresh as a sea broeze.

She makes inquiries concerning the patients and the babies, and there is a perfume of country flowers. The front door

pens and closes, while some one remarks. That was Mrs. Shane herself, she personally supervises the hospital. "The institution is prepared to accommo date forty-five patients at a time, but often cares for fifty," began my guide as we reached the landing and crossed the marble floor of this upper hall and entered the

nost perfect operating room the imagination could picture. The room was entirely fitted in white marble, both floor and dado, with hard finished wall above. A broad window to the left, a snowy table couch in the center, furnished with sheets, coverlet and pillow for the patient by its side; a table made of many trays of glass, supported by four white legs; sails painted white set against the marble dado; a white closet and shelf contained towels, instruments and appliances. patient is delivered here and then placed on a stretcher and taken to the cot assigned her in the ward. An infant is taken

directly to the nursery.

The sunny corner is devoted to the pa ients' ward. Here are pleasant, clean ooking women, reading, chatting and nursing their bibles. Among them was one colored patient, the average per cent in these institutions. A vase of country flow-ers stood on a table by one of the broad windows. They seemed a remembrance of the woman who had called.

Next came the nursery-we were greeted with a wail as the door opened. "We have had six babies born in the last twelve hours and they always cry at first to exercise their lungs."

Two nurses in spotless frocks of blue gingham with kerchiefs and aprons of muslin arose to greet us as the physician spoke. Each held a tiny new-born tot. One of them handed the physician her infant. She looked an ideal foster mother, with kindly eyes and a wealth of light hair tinged with gray that suggested sufficient maturity to yield tenderless and sympathy. The physician rubbed the palm of his big

soft hand over the babe's head, holding it with the other. "This is the way to soothe a little baby," he said; then turning it over he administered a queer little "Jack-in-the-box" Jerk, and the eyelids flew up, and sleepy eyes and a yawn greeted the kindly doctor. He handled the little thing so firmly and gently, with security and tenderness. Cots placed sidewise against the wall about the room, and besides these two more stood in the center of the room. Each cot held a row of five or more bables, each little head pillowed against its own tiny pillow, and each little body shielded with its own little sheet and tiny blanket, summer weight. The first glance at these rows of tiny pink ! might suggest rose buds, but that would be idealizing; they looked far more like radishes in a row, freshly plucked from the garden with a brush of earth upon them, indicating

A colored baby, a tiny "pickaninny counted one in a row, and the physician told me that at this early state in its existence they were always quite as pink as the rest and could only be distinguished by their

Another premature baby was in a state of incubation, all done up in medicated cotton Each child wore a little ticket, or tag, upor which was written its number, indicating the number of the mother's cot, whither each one

is taken every two hours to nurse. The floor above is an exact duplicate of this one and above come the sleeping quarters of the servants. The house is lighted by electricity and heated with steam.
"We care for 1,000 patients a year. All

we require is that she be in labor to receive her. If notified in advance of a patient's condition we ask that she will provide one suit of baby clothes to take her baby away As to the moral of it all, we have both single and married women in about proportion. We do not attempt to lecture hem, it seems a poor time when a woma is in the pain and peril of childbirth. Ma ternity should teach its own lesson. We usu ally dismiss a patient in ten days and often direct them to some institution or home. While inmates are with us their friends may inquire after them, but they are not per mitted to see them."

The English breakfast is a meal not under stood by us. It may be served in the dining room or in the library. It is more often "on all" than en famille, and there is a total absence, even in the highest circles, of for mality in dress or in service. The viands are for the most part cold. The English will tell you that this is because they have learned that cold meats are more digestible than hot, and that it is vulgar to eat heavy meal early in the day, but a shrewd observer attributes their preference to combination of lazy servants and old-fash-ioned stoves, which renders it difficult to get a heavy meal early in the day."

Where hot dishes are served they are apt to be "mineed veal" or a few thin, crisp slices of Irish bacon. These, with new-laid eggs, invariably boiled or steamed, which latter is done at table, are all that are The cold meats, consisting of ham, "collared head," etc., are placed on tongue. the sideboard. As no servant is expected to be in attendance at this meal, the gentlemen of the family go back and forth from table to sideboard serving those who ask for The thoughtless, uninitiate "helpings." American might object to such confusion and inconvenience, but John Bull delights in an affectation of simplicity, and accomplishes informality in his usual clumsy fashion. Such a convenience as a table bell is an unknown article of furnishing. Should the servant by any chance be wanted when out known article of furnishing. of the room, even at dinner, the mistress will rise from her chair and cross to the mantel, by the side of which is an electric button or bell-pull communicating with the

kitchen. It is feared that the ladies will come down

heavily on their feet from now till next year, says the New York World. Men's styles are the models for the fall and winter poots and snoes.

The kid will have little to do with the footwear. Calf, goat, cow, hog and kangaroo will give up their skins to oblige the tailor-made girl. All winter long brown and winter boots and shoes. tailor-made girl. All winter long brown boots will be worn. The smartest last is the sointed Piccadilly, with extraordinary vamps and heets. One is as long as the index finger and the other as broad as the palm. These brown calfakins have atraight tips and heavy noies. The newest are laced, in deference to skirt frills, the patent fastenings had to ignored. The strips are fancy stitched and the cyclets are very brassy. Bluchers are to have the choice for fine-weather boots, but they go when the snow comes.

The demi-dress boot is precisely like the

men's soft tops, patent leather uppers and pointed toes, with low-block heals. All these English boots must be long. A No. 4 foot takes the usual width, but not less than a

No. 5½ boot.

The shoes, while masculine enough in cut to suit the most dudish girl, are medium. That is, the toes are less pointed, the heels are slightly concave, the vamps are neither the French nor English length, and the soles are health? ars bevelled. But the tips are straight, the stock is heavy, dark brown calf, and they are quite English enough to walk in without

Many of the house slippers are made or the London last in patent leather, with paper soles. These horrors have huge bows or resettes on the laps to foreshorten the vamp. The daintiest house boot is a toned bronze kid. This is a style that swith sandal-acented face, old fans and The daintiest house boot is a butmeos and the fine flavor of gentle birth When a lady gets too old to wear a brunzed boot, black satin is selected.

White shoes and stockings are listed for the rest of the year to dance in, drive in, receive in, visit in, or anything but walk in. woman who puts a white foot on a obble-stone is beneath contempt. The spats to be worn with double-soled shoes are made of white varnished leather, white and colored impression cloth and giazed leather in black and brown. These gaiter tops are serviceable, but clumsy, sug-

Senator Jarvis of North Carolina is only 57 years old, says the Cincinnati Commer cial-Gazette, though his white hair and beard and rather careworn face make him appear probably ten years older. He tells an amusing story of his experience at the court of Dom Pedro during Mr. Cleveland's former administration, when he was minis-

gesting club-feet or rheumatic joints.

'Mrs. Jarvis is quite a diplomat," he said, "though a little more sensitive about people mistaking my age than I am. Knowing this latter fact, it may be judged how hard occurred the day before we called at the palace to take official leave of the Brazilian Court etiquette requires that royalty shall never be contradicted under

"On the day before I meant to take official leave of the emperor as minister of the United States Mrs. Jarvis and I drove up to the palace and requested the porteiro as the doorkeeper is called, to ask the camavista, who is the royal chamberlain, to make in engagement with the emperor for the owing day at 12 o'clock. The porteiro had seen gone but a few minutes when the imperor came to the door himself and in-

vited us in.
"I said: 'Your majesty will understand that the porteiro has made a mistake; we requested him to see the camavista and make an engagement with your majesty for tomorrow at noon, when we will take for hal leave of the Brazilian government. The emperor said that was all right, but insisted that we should go and talk with him socially. We entered the palace and were soon engaged in answering the emperor's questions. We talked sometimes in Portuquestions. We talked sometime guese and sometimes in French. peror kept us a long while telling him of the United States.

"Another usage of court etiquette is that you can never leave the presence of a reyal personage until he has indicated that your presence is no longer desired. Finally the emperor asked Mrs. Jarvis: 'What will your husband do when he returns to the United States, 'He will resume his prac-tice of law,' she replied. 'impossible,' said the emperor; 'he is too old to practice

'Mrs. Jarvis explained to the emperthat men of her husband's age in the United States were only reaching the period of their greatest activity, and that comparatively few of them became distinguished at an earlier age. The emperor was then 70 years old, and, owing to bad health, looked much

older. "And how old is your husband?" asked Mrs. Jarvis. 'He is 52 years old, your majesty,' she replied. 'Fifty-two years old!' exclaimed the emperor. 'Why, I am 70 years old,' he said, 'and your husband looks at least ten years older than I do, doesn't he?

The question was addressed to Mrs. Jarvis, and the court usage made her give the smiling reply, 'Yes, your majesty.' the sensitiveness of my wife on that subject I regarded it as a most severe test of her

Mrs. George J. Gould's pretty features, surmounted most becomingly with a sallo Mrs. Gould has entertained many dis tinguished guests at the Dormers, her place it Cowes, and on board the Atalanta, and all thronicles agree that she has well upheld the world-wide reputation of American women for smart dressing. A favorite yachting dress has been one of red linen, over a loose blouse of black satin, embroidered with the Atalanta flag. Another handsome white linen sailor costume is made with a blue serge collar, with white braid and black sailor knot and waistband. Still another pretty costume worn is of navy blue serge, trimmed with white cloth revers and embroidered with red and gold anchors. The skirt has the same trim nings at the edge. The cap and vest are of due and white stockinette. For dressler wea Mrs. Gould much affects Gainsborough yellows, which, in combination with black lace, black and gold braid, or velvet, are very ef fective for her brunette style.

The very newest hat decoration is simply a huge ball of feathers that is not a pompon, neither a flower nor a simulated double rose, but it bears a resemblance to each Nothing just like it has been produced before Besides being original and undoubtedly ef-fective as trimming the ornaments claim to be in a sense independent of the weather They would not likely stand a drenching rain unimpaired, but they would come out of that ordeal in a wearable condition, while rain would reduce tulle or chiffon to a pulp, ruin artificial flowers past redemption and render curled feathers useless until redressed The feathers that compose the newer ornaments are, if not quili feathers, sheared down to suitable size and height, at least feathers that have plenty of substance, and the natural oil that protects them from the effect of rain is not removed by the process of dying. The colorings are levely, and the these big balls lends a new beauty. white feathers were so tipped, and the same kind of jet was applied to a loos yellow feather ball on the hat of a young tourist just home from a summer trip abroad The wide brim hat alone accommodates these big puffs.

Fashion Notes. Pratty bright-colored rugs are now in order for September house decorating. Handsome lace curtains have plain centers and daintily designed borders.

A beautiful bodice of black novelty moir is veiled and trimmed with corn-yellow chif-Black, wine-color, and golden brown velvets will be in great demand for fall and winter

millinery. For novel fancy articles there are being sold beautiful wide Japanese sliks in all de sirable shades, at very low prices. "Riviere" is a pretty novelty goods for as

tumn wear. It has a jacquard ground, with silk shot figures in crosswise effect. Handsome check effects for tailor-made suits are seen. Covert cloths and striped cross-rib weaves will also be popular. White woolen "sweaters," they say, with

soft black silk sashes, will be the thing to wear for bicycle riding on cool autumna mornings. tan and brown and mixed chevist, trimme with handsome braid of a rich bronze shad: White aigrettes are combined with black

eathers in trimming black straw hats. Jetted

quills are in demand for late autumn garni-

Fancy vests and entire blouses are made of highly-finished satins in black and colors. Liberty satin is especially suitable for this

A tomato-red silk waist is a pretty addition to make to one's wardrobe at this sea-son. Diagonal bands of black guipure insertion make an effective trimming White bengaline will be much used this

winter for bridal gowns. All corded effects will be fashionable and heavy laces will be employed in trimming. Black and tan "Juliets" bid fair to retain heir popularity for house wear during the fall and winter. They are certainly the most

comfortable shoe for this purpose yet seen. Black and white striped ribbons are much

used to make rosettes and bows with up-standing ends, these being extensively em-ployed to trim turbans and French toques. The miniature pin is one of the things of the past that is looming up in the present. These pins are extremely beautiful, set simply in dull gold or surrounded with tiny

pearls. Striped taffetas in rich designs and service able textures are retailing at 50 and 60 cents. These silks make handsome petitocats to be worn under the skirts of fall and winter

Round waists of accordion-plaited chiffon are worn with silk skirts and are trimmed with straps of jet or satin ribbon. The sleeves are of chiffon or of silk to correspond with the skirt.

Waistcoats, to be fastened down the front with tiny buttons, are to be fashionable this coming winter. Satin, watered silk, even velvet will be used in making these stylish dress Delicate evening fichus are of crinkled

chiffon, edged with coque feathers. Corn yellow, salmon pink, pale blue and magenta are some of the colors represented in these pretty novelties. A dressy at-home walst is of Hisc sating

having a pinkish changeable effect. The trimming consists of collar and belt of pink

### Feminine Notes. Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler is planning a

trip to the Holy land. "Don't," says a shoemaker, "go early in the forenoon to have boots or shoes fitted. In the latter part of the day the feet are at the maximum size."

velvet and plastron and epaulets butter-colored lace.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's son, Arnold, is the clever son of a clever mother. He has just won a scholarship which gives him \$300 a year during he university career. One of Patti's trials is the mania persons She declares that she receives

hundreds of offers of babies for adoption in the course of a year. A new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has just been formed in Los Angeles, Cal., with the peculiar and Spanish-or is it Polish?-name, the Eschscholtzia. The venerable Mrs. Jessie Ben-

ton Fremont is the president. There is one advantage of being an "effete monarch of the old world"-a disagreeable fashion can be forbidden in one's presence The empress of Russia does not like the big sleeves so much worn and all the court women have to eschew them.

Mile. de Lusan, who will delight New York music lovers this winter, has received her musical education solely from her mother —a fact believed to be unique in the annals of the operatic stage, for Mme. de Lusan, though very gifted musically, is an ama-teur without stage experience, A sister of Mile, de Lusan is Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli of New York.

A woman who thoroughly understands the workings of both societies—the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution—says emphatically that there is no antagonism between them. They are managed on different lines, that is all. The Dames try to keep their ranks very exclusive, while the Daughters equally welcom any woman with a just claim to member

The daughter of Bret Harte, Miss Jess amy Harte, is not only extremely pretty, but is highly gifted as well-a combination the gods do not always provide. She has marked artistic ability, and it is the opinion of competent critics that she can, if she chooses, make a brilliant name for herself in the world of illustration. She is de-scribed as having a seashell complexion, with blue eyes set under straight black

The first course of loctures for the coming seison before the Woman's Law Class of the University of the City of New York will begin Monday, November 5, at 11 a. m. As Mrs. Leonard Weber, president of the Woman's Legal Educational society, will not eturn from Italy before the end of October, all inquiries in relation to the class and the society's matters should be ad-dressed to Prof. S. F. Russell, 120 Broadway, New Yorkon

A curious custom in Russia demands that a bride shall prepare a small trousseau for the groom's wear, and for the recent im-perial wedding at Peterhof the czar's daughter duly regarded this national observance. With the exquisite and extensive trousseau familiar to most New Yorkers, have never prepared for the bride was some fine shirt been prettier than this season in their fram-ing of yachting dress. A late picture shows Grand Duke Alexander, including a gorthe fine oval of her dark face, her gray eyes | geous lounging given of cloth of silver that, and long lashes and her very black hair | from its description, must have been more plendid than comfortable

A New Jersey woman has patented a device for an improvement in envelopes in answer to the recent invitation of the government to submit ideas and designs means to detect tempering with sealed let era. Her invention is very simple, merely the printing of a small device of any shape on the under side of the flap of the gummed envelope in a sensitive fluid, fixed when dry, but which will run or spread on the application of steam or moisture, thus show

## ing whether the seal has been melested Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists. CONNURIALITIES.

The average girl doesn't want a lover wh willing to die for her so much as alle want one who is willing to work for her. The marriage of Miss Annie Richmond Platt, daughter of Mrs. William H. Platt of New York, to Justice Edward T. Bartistt o the New York court of appeals, will be rele brated in New York City next week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Juli General Judson Kilpatrick, ex-inthister to Chill from the United States, to Lieutenan William C. Rafferty of the F'rs. artillery,

The engagement of Miss Anne Langdon daughter of the late Eugene Langdon of New York and sister of Mrs. Royal Phelps Carrell, o Mr. Howard Townsend of Albany is an ounced. Miss Langdon is co-heiress with Mrs. Carroll of the large property that come to their father from the estate of his grand father, the first John Jacob Astor.

Lawton Sherman, who died at Providence other day, aged 99 years, and his wife who survives him, were the most remarkable couple, in respect of the ducation of their marital relations, probably, in the annals o thode Island. Mrs. Sherman 1: 95 years cle and her health is rapidly failing. In 1891 the vedding, keeping open house all day.

On August 7 the award of the famous flitch of bacon took place in the little hamlet of Dunmow, in Essex, England. Three mar-ried couples appeared before a jury of six maidens and six bachelors, in accordance with a bequest made by Robert Fitz Walter in 1244, to the effect "that whatever peopl will go to the priory, and, kneeling or sharp pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarreled nor repented of their mar riage within a year and a day after its cele ration, shall receive a flitch of bacon flitch was claimed and awarded in 1445, 1467 1510, 1701 and 1751. In 1855 W. Harrison Ainsworth, the govellst, and some friends evived the custom and superintended the

ceremonials. Writing in the Forum concerning child marriage in India, Purushotam Rao Telang says: "The Brahmin has to get his daughter married before she attains puberty. This custom has crept into religion. The Hindu religion strictly forbids single life for woman or man; especially must the woman be mar-ried. Hence there are no old maids in India. Sometimes one may meet an old "cranky" bachelor, who has remained unmarried because he was too poor to marry, or because his character was not good; but even these are seldom found except in the lower classes. If a man is not married at the latest by his year, his reputation suffers. It is a belief that those who have a son go to heaven, when the son, after the death of his parents, performs the spiritual rites. However this may be, whether they go to heaven or not, this severe rule tends to a strict cultivation of home-life.

Says M. W. Selby, Muncie. III : summer a coal miner came to my drug store one night, half dead with cramps, was no doctor to be had. He asked me if I had anything that would help him. I opened a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy and gave him a large dose. In twenty minutes his pain was all gone. This man had been subject to cramps, but has not been troubled since." Every family should keep this remedy at hand for use in such cases. It can always be depended upon. For sale by druggists.

The Patriotic Memories Which Cluster About Baltimore's Famous Fort.

ITS DEED IMMORTALIZED IN SONG

Heroic Defense of the City in the War of 1812-Origin of "The Star Spangled Banner"-Celebrating the Centennial of the Fort.

The celebration of the centennial of Fort McHenry as a military post, which will occur at Baltimore next Wednesday, will be a memorable patriotic event. It is a day for inspiration for the entire nation as well as for the chief city of Maryland. The history of the fort is one of the proudest chapters of American annals, and its defense of Baltimore against the invading British inspired Francis Scott Key to immortalize it in "The Star Spangled Ban-

Whetstone point, the ground on which the fort stands, is formed by the two branches of the Patapseo river. It was private property up to 1775, when the state of Maryland, appreciating its importance in the defense of Baltimore, acquired title to it. In 1776, after the declaration of independence, a brick fort was erected upon this point, and was strengthened from time to time during the war of the revolution, but it was not the scene of any conflict at that

In 1793 there were grave apprehensions of another struggle with Great Britain, and in 1794, just 100 years ago, it was formally turned over to the United States government. The fort was immediately enlarged and strengthened, and the portion of the present fort which was built at that time is still standing. This fort was named after James McHenry of Maryland, who was Washington's accretary of war. BAPTISM OF FIRE.

It was built that it might protect the harbor of Baltimore, and it was not built in vain, for it received its baptism of fire in the war of 1812. On Saturday, September 10, 1814, the enemy appeared in the Chesa-peake buy with ships numbering about fifty consisting of frigates, bomb vessels and barges, and on the evening of that day linded his troops at North Point, about twelve miles from the city of Baltimore, to the number of about 7,000. The solliers were under General Ross, and the sailors under Admiral Cockburn. They were met by the Maryland militia, and, after a sharp skirmish, the British retired to their ships On Tuesday morning, September 13, the attack on Fort McHenry began, and lasted twenty-four hours, they had silenced the Thinking at last that e fort (the enemy being beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, the gallant Major Armistead had reserved his fire), the enemy, toward evening screened by the fire of their great one or two bomb vessels and a large number of barges manned with 1,200 to 1,50 picked men to endeavor to pass the fort and to proceed up the Patapseo river so as to assail the firt in the rear, and, perhaps, effect a landing. The noise of their oars was distinctly heard, however, at the fort, and the signal was given to open fire, and the groans and cries of the wounded British were plainly heard on land. Forts Me-Henry and Covington, with the city the Lazaretta and the barges, vomited devastating flame upon them, which lasted about an hour and sunk or crippled nearly all of the attack ng boats and drove them back to their fleet

Having had this taste of what Maryland militia had prepared for them the enemy retired to a make respectful distance, the darkness of the night and his ceasing to

fire preventing his destruction.

During the twenty-four hours fully 1,590 large bombs were thrown in and around the fort, the actual less of Americans being four killed and twenty wounded, while the British loss was 400 or 500. On the morning of Wednesday they sailed away, and the immortal Francis Sext Key, under surveillance of the British flag, saw by the "dawn's early light" that "our flag was still

KEY'S FAMOUS POEM.

story of "The Star Spangled Banner" has been told so many times and with so many variations that it is worth while to reproduce here the latest version from the

New York Times: Francis Scott Key, the son of John Ross Key, who was a revolutionary officer, was been in Frederick county, Maryland, in August, 1780. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was a lawyer, living in Georgetown, D. C. He witnessed the burning of Washington. He was an aide-de camp to General Smith and he had the duty of assigning the regiments to their positions as they arrived on the field Bladensburg. He was a young man singular beauty of countenance, of the loftlest ideals of patriotism, and of those qualities which risk anything and everything for the sake of country, honor or friend-

The British had captured Dr. Beanes, physician at Upper Mariborough, and had conveyed him to one of their ships in the Patuxinit. Dr. Beanes was one of Key's most intimate friends, and as soon as Key leard of the arrest he hurried, under the protection of a flag of truce with the com-missioner, for the exchange of prisoners to secure his release. Key and the commis-sioner were received on board one of the ships and were promptly informed by the admiral that he would be obliged to detain admiral that he would be obliged to detain them over night. The reason, of course, was that the fleet was on its way to bombard Baltimore. Admiral Cockburn declared to Key that the fight would be only a matter of a few hours, and then the dread suspens began. The range was a long one and it was utterly futile to expect the guns of Fort McHenry to do any damage to the British vessels, of which there were nearly All day on the 12th and far int seventy. the night on the 13th the shells rained on Fort McHenry. The land attack under Ross was repulsed, thereby doubling the fleet's responsibility. Under the cover of darkness was repuised, thereby doubling the fleets responsibility. Under the cover of darkness the admiral sent sixteen British frigates within close range, but a little fort on the opposite side of the channel used them up so thoroughly that they made a prompt

THE INSPIRING SIGHT. During all these long hours of suspense tey could not tell whether or not the fort had been destroyed. He was two miles away from it and clouds of smoke were be tween, but finally, when the bombardmen had utterly failed, when in the cool of the morning the British ships began to drop down the river, and the smoke and the clouds lifted, he saw that the great banner which Baltimore women had made was still flying proudly from its pole over onquered fort, the capture of which the in vadera had regarded as such an easy tasi Key wrote the lines on the backs of en-velopes, with a barrel head for a desk When he reached the city he showed them to friends, and, according to local report, at their solicitation, made a fresh draft of hem. A friend took them to the office of the American. All the editors and printers were still in the tronches, and the only in the office was Samuel Sands, the printer's devil, who had also endeavored to go into the fight, but who was sent back because of his size. Mr. Sands lived to be over 90 years of age and he often told the story of the manuscript. It was brought to the office by Captain Nicholson and was published anonymously. Apprentice Sands handbill and it appeared in the America. of September 21, 1814. The corresponden of the Times saw it and carefully compared its text with the recently published draft in the handwriting of Francis Scott Key and also with the poem as it is generally printed. The following is the true with title and introduction, as it first appeared in type: DEFENSE OF FORT M'HENRY

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances: A gentleman had left Baltimore in a flag of truce for the pur-pose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his, who had been captured at Mariborough. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return, lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was

M'AENRY'S PROUD HISTORY therefore brought up the hay to the mouth of the Patapaco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frighte and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry, which the admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the fort through the whole day, with no anxiety that can better be felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the bumb shells and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country:

Tune-"Anacreon in Heaven." O! say can you see by the dawn's early light.

What so proudly we halled at the twilight's last gleaming.

Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight.

O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gailantly streaming?

gallantly streaming? the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night, that our flag was still there; O! say does that star-spangled banner yet O'er the land of the free, and the home of

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep.
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes;
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering sleep.
As it fittilly glows, half conceals, half discloses? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's

first beam, In full glory reflected now shines in the Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly That the havor of war and the battle's A home and a country should leave us no Their blood has washed out their foul steps' pollution. No refuge could save the hireling and

Slave From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave, And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of

Of thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the war's
desolation.
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the
heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Fower that hath made and
preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it
is just.
And this is our motto: "In God is Our
Trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph And the star-spangled banner in triumph

shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave. ROMANCES WOVEN AROUND IT.

Although the main facts of "The Star Spangled Banner" are so well known, it is curious how many little romances have been woven around it. For instance, more than woven around it. For instance, more than twenty years ago, in Harper's Monthly, was an article giving a circumstantial account of the setting of the song to music by two brothers named Durang some time during the month of October. The fact of the matter is, as shown by the copy in this issue of the New York Times, the tune "Anacreon in Heaven" (which, by the way, was a somewhat questionable song) was given with the first publication of Mr. Key's verses, and he probably had it in mind when the words came to him. Another story was that the first public recital of the song was in a restaurant, with a clog dancer for its interpreter. The truth is, as at-tested by the historical records of the day, it was first song in the Baltimore theater in October, 1814. The theater had been closed for several weeks, and it was re-opened on October 12 with the drama enti-tled "The Point of Honor; or, A School for Soldiers," and the comic opera, "The High-land Reel." On the second night the On the second night the profits of the performance were appropriprofits of the performance were appropriated to the fund for the public defense of the city under the direction of the committee of safety. On Wednesday evening, October 19, it was announced that after the play "Mr. Hardinge will sing a much admired new song, written by a gentleman of Maryland in commemoration of the gal-lant defense of Fort McHenry, called 'The

Star Spangled Banner.''
It was well received, but there is no record of it again until the 12th of Novem ber, when at a patriotic military and naval entertainment the following was mentioned as one of the attractions: "The new song written by a gentleman of Maryland, and The Star Spangle Banner, by Mr. Hardinge, an entire new scene representing the bombardment of Fort McHenry." The statement is often made McHenry." The statement is often made that the song was sung nightly, but there is nothing to show that it was sung more than nothing to show that it was sung more than twice. A curlous result of its success was another song, written undoubtedly to super-sede it in popular favor. From the Ical recreds it is found that on November 19, "After the play a new song written by a gentleman of Baltimore and called "Freedom, Home and Duty," by Mr. Hardinge, was sung with great applause." As the unsuccessful rival to what has since become successful rival to what has since become America's most famous lyric, this song is worth quoting for its historical interest. It is as follows:

High o'er Patapsco's tide Swelled Albion's naval pride Advancing on the gale; As fierce the embodied train Form'd on the embattl'd plain, Yet not a cheek was pale.

Our vecmen marched their strong array, Saw the proud Lion's steamers play,
And thought of Home and Beauty,
While many maldens' anxious sighs,
And many mothers' prayers ari.2That each might do his duty,

And now the marshal'd train Rushed o'er the embattled plain, Amid the camon's roar: The hostile fronts rebound, And many strewed the ground Ere battle's rage was o'er.

Ah! many a galiant soul expired.
Too well with patriotic feeling fired.
For Freedom, Hope and Heauty.
Yet who for country fighting dies?
Ever the blest must rise.
For he has done his duty. Peace to the patriot dead.
Entombed in honor's bed.
In glorious contest slain!
The land that gave such birth
Well mourns their parted worth.
And mourns them not in vain.

For ne'er shall freedom's hallowed name Die while there lives but yet the name Of Country, Home and Beauty. And who for these are fighting slain In the next world shall meet again. For they have Jone their Juty.

Nor yet the struggle's o'er, That, fiercer than before,
The midnight's gloom assailSuch desolating shocks,

As when the mountain's rocks Are tumbling to the vale, The shores re-echoed with the biast, Firm shores re-econed win the bast.
Firm stood cach freeman to the last.
For Freedom, Home and Beauty,
Till dimmer flash and fainter roar
Mark'd th' invader'd quit that shore.
Where each had done his duty.

The local historians say that the new ong, although sung twice, failed to arouse as much enthusiasm as "The Star Spangled Banner," but that neither was sung again it

the theater. Key is buried at Frederick, Md., where an association has recently been organized to place a monument over his grave. There is a similar society in Baltimore, which holds annual celebrations and which has as its object the erection of a memorial shaft in that city. The only monument is the one creeted at a cost of \$60,000, the gift of the millionaire, Lick, in San Fran erected at a cost of \$60,000, the cisco's Golden park.

THE FAMOUS FLAG. The flag that floated over Fort McHenry on that occasion was 29 by 32 feet. It had fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, and it was made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, who worked upon it night after night in order to get it ready and make it strong enough to resist British builets. The flag is still in exist ence and it was exhibited during Baltimore's sesqui-centennial several years ago. One of he spirits of that celebration-he has since died—was Mr. William Carter, an exceed-ingly energetic but very diminutive local personage. The spectacle of Mr. Carter, in personage. The spectacle of Mr. Carter, in an imposing equipage, wrapped in the folds of the enormous flag, was one of the unforgettable delights of that holiday occasion. The flag attracted so much attention that is now held by its owners as enormously

valuable, and is closely and zealously guarded. The history of Fort McHenry since that time has not been eventful. During the

civil war it was used as a rendezvous and prison. Many Baltimoreans were incarcer-ated there at different times. Two men were executed as confederate spice, but that was about all the excitement the place The fort covers farty seres of ground, and is equipped with fitteen-inen and ten-ineh gues, eight-ineh astrocted tides, and eight and ten-inch siege mortars, with the addition of a plentiful supply of Gatling

guns.

World's Fair Medal and I iploma.



# THE HAIR CONQUERED MME, M. YALE'S

Hair Tonic. ITS MIGHTY RULER.

Excelsior

For the first time in the history of the world Gray Hair is turned back to its natural and original color without dye. Mine, Yale's Excel-sion Hair Tenke has the marvelous power of giving the natural coloring matter circulation, consequently, of restoring the gray huirs to their original color without dye. Mine, Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic has the marvelous power of
giving the natural coloring matter circulation,
consequently, of restoring the gray hairs to their
own enginal color. The complete mastery of this
marvelous compound over the human hair has
created a genuine semation all over the world,
and its discovery has been haited with endless
joy. There will be no more gray hair to worry
over now, and no longer necessary to use infurious artificial hair dives. Mine, Tale's skill as
a chemist has never been equalled by man of
woman. She stands above a queen and conqueror.
The whole world lowes down to her as a pionest
and scientist. Excelder thair Tonic will stop any
case of hair from failing in 24 hours. It is a
guaranteed cure for any allment of the hair or
disease of the scalp. It is absolutely pure and
free from anything injurious. It can be taken
internally with perfect scalety. It contains nothing greasy or sticky; has a delightful, delicate
odor, and makes the most perfect hair dressing
known for general use. It will ald in keeping the hair in curl. It creates a luxurient, glossy growth and preserves its matural color until
the end of your days. After gray hair has been
restored to its natural color with this tonic it is
not necessary to continue its use except at intervals as a tonic, as the hair grows out from
the scalp its own color the same as before it
turned gray.

EAD DATE HEADS. It is the only remedy on

FOR BALD HEADS It is the only remedy on FOR BALD HEADS earth known to make the bair grow on baid heads. Be sure that you get the genuine. Reware of counterfeits and imitations. Make sure that every bottle has Mme. Yale's photo on and labled Mme. M. Yala's Excelsion Hair Tonic. Guaranteed to restore gray hair to its original color without dye. Price 11.00 per bottle, six for \$5.00.

Sold by all Druggists Mail Orders Filled Mme. M. Yale, Beauty and Complexion Specialist Temple of Beauty, 146 State-st., Chicago, III.



Also permanently remove wrinkles, fit out bollows in the threat, neck and arms. It gives new life and vitality to the flesh and mixles a perfect form. Induced by the Leading PHYSICIANS and can be used with perfect SAFETY. My celebrated "ROYALE CREME" for the Complexion is the most wonderful preparation ever compounded, and is guaranteed to make
the complexion as ULEAR as CEYSTAL. Price
1.00. Sample bottle sent to any address for 25 cts,
Sends cts instamps for numberon Terfections of Fos
and Form. Mane. JOSEPHINE LE FEVRE,
1298 Chestont Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Responsible business women wanted to open offices a
all cities. Name this paper.

# **Clobe Savings Bank**

S. W. Cor. 16th and Dodge Sts. 4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAV INGS DEPOSITS. 4% PER CENT. ON TIME CERTIFICATES-TO 6 MONTHS. 6 PER CENT. ON TIME CERTIFICATES-MONTHS AND OVER.

You are invited to come in and open an account with us. Banking hours 5 to 6 P. M. daily. Open Saturday nights to receive deposits only, 6 to 8 P. M. O. DEVRIES, President. 7 CADET TAYLOR, Vice Pes.

W. B. TAYLOR, Cashier

## H. A. HANSEN, Ass't. Cashler CONSUMPTION

SURELY CURED. To THE EDITOR-Flease inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.





Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Wesk Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; light Losses; Evil Breams; Lock of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in alther sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquer, which soon lead to Miser; Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, if a box; 6 for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Golds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Group, Whooping Cough, Sore Threat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c, size, now 25c.; old it cless, now 25c.; old it cless, now 25c.; old